Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] MONDAY, JULY 19, 1802. [No. 497.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate } *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
July 17 Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
July 16 Vendue-Master.

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot described, have been either lost, mislaid or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all transfer of said stock is stopped with the Marine Insurance Company, and application is made for a renewal of said Certificates, of which all persons will be pleased to take notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates.

4283 at 4302 inclusive } Issued in the name of
4253 at 4262 ditto. } Joseph Cary.
4273 at 4283 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen respectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in whose name they at present stand.

June 29. d

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and store, on King-street, next door to Mr. Koones's tavern. Possession may be had the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
June 29. d

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRITISH BRIG
HANNAH,
now ready to take in a cargo.——She carries about 1300 barrels.

Apply to R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have received by the above brig from London, a great variety of

HARD WARE,

assorted in cases and casks,
Gilt and plated Furniture in do.
Looking Glasses of different sizes,
White Lead and Paints of different colors, ground in oil,
And a quantity of best LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT.

July 10. d

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE BRITISH BRIG
THOMAS,
Captain Drewry, expected to sail in 10 or 12 days. A few Hhds. of Tobacco would be received on freight, and the usual advance made upon it, if addressed to Thomas Middleton and Co.—immediate application must be made to

ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Who have for sale excellent CLARET in boxes of 1½ and 2 dozen each; a few Parmazan CHEESES of a superior quality, and a quantity of Italian MARBLE SLABS for Hearths.

June 28. d

FOR HAVRE,

The fine new ship
RICHMOND,
50 to 100 Hhds. will be taken on freight, to address of Messrs. Collow, Freres, Carmichael, & Co. if early application is made.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Rudd, or

A. HENDERSON & Co.

Capt. Rudd will pay no debts contracted by any of his crew.

For sale Bills on Paris, payable in London, and on London direct.

A. H. & Co.
July 15. d

NOTICE.

THE SHIP
WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE master; about two years old, built in this place by Mr. John Hunter, a fine strong well built, fast sailing vessel—(no accident happening) is intended to be in London to bring out the *Spring Goods*; will sail as soon from London as any vessel from that port for the United States, and intended a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to Messrs. James and John Wilson, London, the usual advance will be made, upon application to

JAMES WILSON.
July 3. d1m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the POTOMACK COMPANY will be held at Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria, on Monday the 2d day of August next, as by law directed; to elect a President and Directors for the ensuing year, when the Treasurer's account of disbursements since the last annual meeting will be laid before them.

By order of the Prelidnet and Directors,
JOSEPH CARLETON, Treasurer.
George-Town, July 13. d

FOR SALE,

About 1100 bushels Liverpool fine Salt,
300 do. Lisbon.
WM. HODGSON.
May 19. d

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.
June 14. ddf

NOTICE.

You that have accustomed yourselves for some time past, to getting over my fences and treading down my wheat and other grain, and more especially to such as are in the habit of getting into my garden, and orchard on Hunting Creek, and stealing therefrom my fruit and vegetables; I forwarn you, that you will be brought to disgrace and punishment before a court of justice, if you do not desist. R. T. HOOE.

July 2. d

Notice is hereby given,

To the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank is this day declared; which will be ready to be paid to them or their legal representatives on Thursday next the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
July 5. d4w

JUST RECEIVED

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year old, and an assortment of liquors,
Best fresh teas, coffee,
Loaf and brown sugar,
First quality Spanish segars,
Best English cheese,
Excellent soft shelled almonds,
Box and jar raisins fresh and nice,
Excellent prunes,
Anchovies of the last importation,
Olives of ditto,
Best sallad oil,
Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,
Best fresh lime juice by the bottle,
Market, cane and work baskets,
Philadelphia cedar ware,
Glass ware of different kinds,
Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, and a number of other articles.

ABEL WILLIS.
July 14. d

FOR NEW-YORK,

The SCHOONER
ENTERPRIZE,
Wm. Mitchel, Master; for freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

R. B. JAMESSON.
July 17. d

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NORFOLK,

And for sale at my store, lower end of Prince Street,

Fresh LEMONS & LIMES,
Best Smithfield Salt-Petred Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

ABEL WILLIS.
July 17. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from Bernard Ghequier to the subscriber to secure Korn & Wisemiller, as indorsers of certain notes drawn by the said Bernard Ghequier, negociable at the bank of Alexandria, and there discounted for his accommodation,

On the fifth day of August next will be exposed to sale, for ready money, upon the premises

A LOT OF GROUND,

with several valuable improvements thereon, lying on th east side of Fairfax-Street, between King and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; fronting 23 feet upon Fairfax-Street and running back eighty feet.

JOHN THOMAS RICKETTS.
July 17. ddf

FOR SALE.

A STOUT, healthy Negro Woman, well calculated for a House servant or to work on a farm.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 14. d

FOR SALE,

At Mount Vernon, on the 20th day of July, and continue till all is disposed of, for cash, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of almost every description, some valuable PAINTINGS and PRINTS; also a pipe of choice old MADEIRA WINE.

Notice is further given, that all persons having claims against the estate of *Mrs. Martha Washington*, late of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the subscribers, with vouchers thereto, and every one indebted to the same are desired to make immediate payment.

THO. PETER,
G. W. P. CUSTIS, } Executors.

The executors of Gen. Washington will avail themselves of the above opportunity, and offer for sale on six months credit, a number of

VALUABLE CATTLE,

the greater part of them from imported stock, about five hundred head of sheep, and nearly the same number of hogs, together with one elegant CHARIOT, and COACHEE, with harness compleat for four horses, also four carriage and two riding HORSES, with a number of Farming Utensils, Camp Equipage, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

THE EXECUTORS.
June 24. ddf

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief. W. H.

5 mo. 14. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

CONGRESS.
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MAY 1, 1802.

Debate on the motion to 'recommit the report of the Committee of Inveſtigation.

Mr. Griſwold, continued.

The committee have likewiſe thought proper in general terms, to cenſure the expenditure, for erecting the public buildings on the banks of the Schuylkill near Philadelphia. They do not ſay whether the money expended upon that object was authorized or unauthoriſed; they only ſay that the expence which amounted to about one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars could not be juſtified. Without troubling the houſe with any comments upon the propriety of this conduct of the committee, in paſſing the bounds which their appointment had limited, and erecting themſelves into a board of cenſors, to condemn every expenditure which did not pleaſe them whether authoriſed or not, I muſt be permitted to ſay, that nothing in my judgment could excuſe them, if they took this courſe in ſuppreſſing the facts which led to the erection of thoſe buildings.

That the expence was juſtified by law, I preſume cannot be doubted, when the object, and the nature of the appropriations for the military eſtabliſhment, are conſidered. And as to the extent of the expence, it is a point, about which gentlemen may probably differ in opinion; for my own part, I readily acknowledge that I am not a competent judge, nor do I believe, (I ſpeak with great deference) that the majority of the committee poſſeſs ſufficient experience to decide the queſtion. The former ſecretary of war, who commenced the buildings, Mr. M'Henry, was certainly a man of a liberal mind, and of large and extenſive views, and diſpoſed to found every permanent eſtabliſhment, upon a ſcale, which ſhould in ſome meaſure comport with the future proſpect of this country, and prove them to be the eſtabliſhments of a nation, and not of a petty corporation. The circumſtances which induced the war department to commence theſe buildings, I have underſtood to be, (without having received however, any particular information in relation to the fact) that the military ſtores at Philadelphia were at that time ſtored in private buildings within the city, and expoſed in thoſe ſituations to fires and other accidents; that Philadelphia being one of the firſt mercantile towns in this country, rendered it convenient to collect ſtores at that point and being at the ſame time ſufficiently in land to be ſecure from any foreign attack, and with all ſomewhat central, it was deſirable to render the collection of military ſtores extenſive, and to eſtabliſh, what may be now called an arſenal at that place. To accompliſh theſe objects, and for other military purpoſes, the buildings were commenced on the Schuylkill. And being diſpoſed to place more confidence in the ſecretary of war, than in the committee on this point, I can ſee nothing at preſent, which proves the building to have been unneceſſary or too extenſive, and I think it highly probable, that the founder will hereafter derive more honor from commencing them, than the committee will receive from cenſuring the meaſure.

What renders the report of the committee ſtill more extraordinary, both in reſpect to erecting the buildings, and alſo the purchaſe of navy yards, is, that another ſubject, reſembling theſe in principle, was before the committee, and on which they refuſed to report. This was the erecting of the extenſive navy ſtores in this place, by the preſent adminiſtration.

The preſent ſecretary of the navy, was requeſted to inform the committee, when thoſe ſtores were erected, and from what fund the money had been taken. His anſwer, ſatisfied the committee, that the ſtores had been erected by the preſent adminiſtration, and that the money, if I recollect correctly, had been taken from an appropriation for the 74's, navy yards and docks. The minority of the committee believed, what I truſt will be generally believed by thoſe who examine the queſtion, that this was (to ſay no more of it) at leaſt as doubtful an expenditure as that for the purchaſe of navy yards, or for erecting the buildings on the Schuylkill. If an authoriy to build 74's, to complete navy yards and docks, gave an authority to erect ſtores, for the accommodation of the navy, it was thought that an authority to build ſhips, neceſſarily included a power to procure the land to place them upon; and that an authority to purchaſe military ſtores and to manage the affairs of the army, neceſſarily included a power, to furniſh at the public expenſe, buildings to cover the ſtores, and for other neceſſary military purpoſes, at the diſcretion of the officers entruſted with thoſe concerns. The minority of the committee, therefore, urged, to include this tranſaction in the report, together with the letter of the ſecretary of the navy; but the requeſt was rejected by the majority.

We believed that the caſes were preciſely ſimilar in principle, and that it was not conducted with impartiality to include the one without the other; and we thought that when it was diſcovered, that the preſent adminiſtration was conducting on principles preciſely ſimilar to thoſe of their predeceſſors, it would greatly tend to ſatisfy all parties, that the conduct of the government had been correct. I feel no heſitation in declaring, that in my judgment, the preſent adminiſtration were authoriſed to erect the navy ſtores, although I believe, that the power may be better queſtioned, than it could be in the other caſes. Theſe navy ſtores I preſume are uſeful, both for receiving the materials for ſhip building, and ſecuring the ſtores of the public ſhips, laid up in ordinary, and although not expreſsly authoriſed by the words of the law, may very well be conſidered as a proper appendage to a navy yard, or as buildings rendered neceſſary in the finiſhing of the ſeventy four's; and as to the extent of the buildings, I am content to leave that point, to the department to which it has been confided. The propriety, however of including this ſtatement in the report, (I truſt) will be apparent to the houſe, and it will not, in this place, be thought correct, to confine our criticiſms, excluſively to the paſt adminiſtration. I therefore urge this as a further reaſon for recommitting the report.

The committee have likewiſe mentioned the payment of about two hundred dollars, to ſome perſons at George-Town, on account of a houſe, which had been hired in that place, by Mr. M'Henry the former ſecretary of War. If the committee believed it proper to trouble the houſe with this trifling tranſaction, they ought to have ſtated every circumſtance which attended it, and the Houſe could then decide, (if indeed it was proper to decide at all,) whether the payment was rightfully made or not. Since the committee however have not done this, I beg leave to ſtate what I have underſtood to be the circumſtances under which this payment was made.

In the ſpring of 1800 whilſt the government remained at Philadelphia, Mr. M'Henry was ſecretary at war, and being obliged to prepare for removing his office, agreeable to law, to the permanent ſeat of government, he found it neceſſary to engage a houſe in George-Town in the vicinity of the public buildings, for himſelf and family. After this was done, and without any previous notice, he was compelled to reſign his office by a requeſt from the preſident, which in ſuch caſe may be conſidered as a command. The houſe of courſe became uſeleſs to him, and the perſon of whom he hired it, claimed either rent or damages, and upon a reference the ſum of about two hundred dollars was awarded. It is obvious from this ſtatement, that the expenſe was incurred by Mr. M'Henry, in conſequence of being ſecretary of war, that it was an extra expence, ariſing entirely from the order, to remove from Philadelphia to Waſhington, and that it was a dead loſs, produced by theſe cauſes, and for which Mr. M'Henry did not receive the benefit of a cent. Under ſuch circumſtances, it was decided that government ought to pay the loſs, and if the committee had given us the facts, it is highly probable that the houſe would be of opinion that the deciſion was right.

Much has been ſaid by the committee, reſpecting a payment to Mr. Tracy, for his ſervices and expenſe, in viſiting the Weſtern Poſts in the ſummer of 1800. And here the committee have again in the uſual manner, excluded from their report, the caſes which have ariſen under the preſent adminiſtration, and which compare in principle with the caſe of Mr. Tracy.

It is objected to the employment of Mr. Tracy, and the payment to him, becauſe he was at that time a ſenator of the United States, and by the conſtitution no member of the legiſlature can hold at the ſame time an executive office. But the caſe of Mr. Dawſon, who was ſent to France with the convention compares eſſentially with the caſe of Mr. Tracy; Mr. Dawſon continued in the employment of government, under that agency, and received his pay, after he was elected a member of this houſe. His account was before the committee, and it appears that he was paid up to the month of October. And ſurely the conſtitution has made no diſtinction between the members of the houſe and of the ſenate. If it was right and conſtitutional to employ Mr. Dawſon on one agency, it was equally ſo, to employ Mr. Tracy on another.

It is likewiſe objected to the account of Mr. Tracy, that his agency continued up to the commencement of the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs, and he was paid accordingly, and that in his account as a ſenator, he has likewiſe been allowed, what is uſually called travel from Litchfield to Waſhington, by which means he received (it is ſaid) wages as an agent, and travel as a ſenator at the ſame time. But the committee forgot to include the caſes of the new ſenators, who went from this houſe into the ſenate laſt ſpring. Mr. Stone of North Carolina, Mr. Sheaffe of New Hampſhire, and I preſume Mr. Muhlenburg, alſo retained their ſeats in this houſe, until the third of March, and they received their pay up to that time, and their travel at the commencement and at the cloſe of the ſeſſion; they went the next day into the ſenate, and the two former and probably the latter, received during that ſhort ſenatorial ſeſſion, their travel to, and from the ſeat of Government. If it was right to allow thoſe gentlemen, what the committee would I preſume, call double pay, it cannot be objected to, in the caſe of Mr. Tracy, who was employed as an agent up to the commencement of the ſeſſion, entitled to receive his pay as ſuch, and likewiſe entitled to his mileage as a ſenator upon the ſettlement of that account.

I have not however been able to diſcover, that either of theſe caſes are repugnant to law. The conſtitution declares 'that no perſon holding any office under the United States, ſhall be a member of either houſe, during his continuance in office.' An office can only be created by the conſtitution or by law, and there is neither a law or a proviſion in the conſtitution, creating an office, in which either Mr. Tracy, or Mr. Dawſon was employed. The employment in which they were engaged, was a mere agency, and could not with more propriety be called an office, than the employment of purchaſing bills for government, upon commiſſions, or the building a light houſe upon contract. I cannot then ſee any conſtitutional difficulty, in either of theſe caſes. If however, any ſuch objection did exiſt,—I ſhould rather ſuppoſe, that the right of deciding whether the ſeat of a ſenator had become vacated, belonged excluſively to the ſenate, and that the buſineſs of inveſtigating the right of the members of this Houſe to their ſeats, belonged to the committee of elections.

The objection to what is called double pay, appears to ariſe from an inattention to the language of the law on this ſubject. The law fixing the compenſation of members of the legiſlature, does not ſay a word about travel; the words are—"each ſenator ſhal be entitled to receive ſix dollars for every day he ſhall attend the ſenate, and ſhall alſo be allowed, at the commencement and end of every ſuch ſeſſion or meeting, ſix dollars for every twenty miles, of the eſtimated diſtance, by the moſt uſual road, from his place of reſidence to the ſeat of Congreſs." The ſame expreſſions are uſed in reſpect to the members of the houſe, changing only the names. When a member then, takes his ſeat in the ſenate, he is entitled to his ſix dollars, for every twenty miles of the eſtimated diſtance, from his place of reſidence, let him come from what employment he may. It would therefore, have been a mere affectation in either of the ſenators, to have refuſed this allowance becauſe in one caſe, they had been engaged in the houſe of repreſentatives, and in the other the gentleman had been employed in tranſacting buſineſs as an agent for the war department.—— I am therefore inclined to believe, that the deciſion in the ſenate, which ſettled this allowance was correct. I have not mentioned either of theſe caſes, with the remoteſt view of cenſuring the gentlemen who have been named, but finding a ſtrong ſimilarity, exiſting between them and that of Mr. Tracy, I was compelled to refer to them, to ſhew a correſponding practice under the preſent adminiſtration, with that which has been ſo ſeverely cenſured by the Committee.

I have already mentioned, that the caſe of Mr. Dawſon, was before the committee, and I will now ſtate that the minority ſeeing the ſtrong ſimilarity of his caſe, with that of Mr. Tracy, in one important feature, urged to include it in the report, but the majority by the uſual deciſion rejected the propoſition.

I might go into an examination of every part of the report, but at this late hour and at the cloſe of the ſeſſion, I ſhall ſcarcely be excuſed, for ſaying more than is abſolutely neceſſary to explain my motion, and this I truſt has been already done.

I have ſaid, that the report is erroneous both in facts and inferences. By the erroneous ſtatement of facts, I principally mean, that the facts are not fully ſtated, that thoſe facts are generally omitted, which would moſt ſtrongly repel the cenſures, which the committee have beſtowed upon the former adminiſtration, and upon individuals; and I have been always taught, that partial ſtatements, are miſtatements, and that the ſuppreſſion of truths, neceſſary to be known, is as erroneous as the uttering of falſhoods. I repeat again, that I have not the ſmalleſt intention of charging the committee, with drawing up intentionally a partial or erroneous report, but ſuch I think and truſt I have proved it to be, and I muſt expect from the candor of the committee, when they review their own work, they will unite with me, in the motion for recommitment.

There is one conſideration, attending this tranſaction, which has already been alluded to, and which ought to impreſs itſelf ſtrongly on the houſe; it is the diviſion under which this report was made.—Is it poſſible, that gentlemen can believe, that a report attended with ſuch circumſtances, and ſo many objections, can be much reſpected? Will it not be conſidered as the reſult of party violence, and calculated to agitate the public mind, rather than to elucidate any ſalutary truths? But I will not enlarge upon theſe topics; I have in ſome meaſure explained my motion, and ſubmit it to the houſe.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, July 15.

Arrived, brig Fulvena, Reyton, Bremen; ſch'r Amiable, Stodder, St. Marys; ſloop Franklin, Jenkins, Teneriffe; Polly, Pierce, Wilmington, N. C.

Cleared, ſhip Alfred, Pack, Carbonaro Newfoundland; brigs Van Shal, Smith, St. Croix; Joſeph, Martinique; Ceres, Tucker, St. Johns, Antigua; Clio, Hanifer, Curracoa; Lydia, Chappell, Cape Francois; Hunter, Jenkins, do. ſch'rs Patty, Haſtings, Cadiz; Tippo Saib, Rice, St. Thomas's; Charlotte, Weſt-Indies; Commerce, Wright, Windſor, (N. C.)

The brig Globe, of and for Philadelphia, is advertiſed in a Bordeaux paper to ſail about the 15th June.

Sloop Franklin, Jenkins, from Teneriffe, left there, ſch'rs Ann, M'Elroy, and Sukey, capt. Williams, both of and for Philadelphia, to ſail in 6 or 8 days. In lat. 32, 30, long. 70, 32, ſpoke the ſchooner Experiment, out 5 days from Baltimore, bound to Cape Francois.

Sloop Polly, from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Bridgetown, (Conn.) Off the Cape of Virginia ſpoke the ſch'r Savage, Rowland, out 37 days from Barbadoes, bound to Richmond, (Virg.) under jury-maſts, having loſt his foremaſt in a gale on the 2d July, beſides having one man carried overboard.

July 16.

Captain Dawſon, who arrived at this port yeſterday in 38 days from Gibraltar, informs us that on the day he ſailed intelligence was received there of a deſperate engagement which juſt taken place between a Portugueſe frigate and an Algerine frigate and Zebeck. The conteſt laſted four hours, and ended in the capture of the Portugueſe, who had all her officers (including the captain) and moſt of her men killed.

—

The ſhip Mack, bound from Savannah to London, put into this port yeſterday in diſtreſs, and is now at quarantine. After being at ſea three days the captain was taken ſick; the mate was ſeized with the like diſorder the day following; and in a few days after, three of the ſeamen. The captain and mate being deranged, the ſecond mate took upon himſelf the temporary command of the veſſel; but, not underſtanding navigation ſufficiently, and moſt of the hands being ſick, he procured the aſſiſtance of a Philadelphia Pilot, who brought her into Sandy Hook. The capt. it is expected, will not recover.

Arrived, ſchooner Cutter, Clarke, Marricaibo; Roebuck, Dawſon, Gibraltar; Eagle, Mars, Philadelphia; Eliza Ann, Holmes, do. Princeſs, Williams, do.

Parragon, Clarke, Norfolk; sloop Elizabeth, Taber, Charleston.

Cleared, Brig Luna, Allen, Maderia; Catherine, Sowle, Copenhagen; Champlin; sloop President, Hubbard, Guadaloupe.

Arrived since our last,

Brig Nancies, Fleming from Hamburg. Left there, ship Orlando, Ticomb, just arrived in 42 days from Charleston; ships Zenobia, Howard, and Fame, Collins, of New-York. Spoke May 25, in the straits of Dover, the brig Hannah, of Newburyport, for St. Petersburg. June 19, ship Sansom, from New-York, for Madras, all well. Passengers 17: amongst whom is Bishop Loskel, who will reside at Bethlehem, Penn. as Pastor of the Moravian Church.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Capt. Callender of the brig, Amelia, from Cadiz, has furnished the following information:

The U. S. frigate Constellation, capt. Murray, and the Enterprize schooner lieutenant Sterrett, had proceeded for Tripoli. The Essex, capt. Bainbridge, remained cruizing in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

A number of Algerine cruisers were at sea, and it was generally supposed they were hostile to Spain; having plundered several Spanish vessels in the Mediterranean.

It was rumoured that an Algerine frigate had captured a Portuguese ship of 40 guns; it was likewise asserted and generally believed that a pirate had been discovered in the straits—there were various reports of vessels having been plundered by him, and most of their crews massacred; she was said to be commanded by a Frenchman; several vessels had been dispatched in search of her. A few days previous to the departure of the Amelia, a Spanish sloop of war (one of the vessels that had been sent to cruize for the pirate) brought into Cadiz an armed vessel with 30 to 35 men; about which time it was reported, that another had been discovered off Cape de Gatt, said to have a 9 pounder in the bow, 30 to 40 men, and to be commanded by a Frenchman.

About 23 millions of dollars had recently arrived from South America, and 20 millions more was soon expected.

A squadron of Spanish men of war was collected at Carthagena, from whence they were to proceed to Naples, under the command of the Prince of Peace, (who hoists his flag as admiral) for the purpose of conveying the Princess of Naples to Barcelona, to be espoused to the Prince of Asturias.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Phœnix, captain Halstead, had been in Cadiz Bay, about a fortnight when the Amelia sailed, and the Governor would suffer none of her crew to land, except the captain; which he refused unless permitted to be accompanied by her officers.

Ship Eliza, White, of and for Philadelphia, was to sail in 7 days after the Amelia. Brig Christiana and Andrew, Gardner, of do: had just arrived from Teneriffe.

Our city has been agitated for some days past, by reports of the existence of a dangerous disease, in and about the neighborhood of Vine and upper part of Front street. We had investigated these reports, in order to lay before the public a correct account, but as it is the province of the Board of Health, to give notice if there be any danger, we thought it our duty to wait their opinion in silence, conscious that if any ground of alarm existed, they would notify it immediately. This silence we should have observed—but the alarm has been sounded by a morning paper (The Aurora) and it behoves the public to listen to facts, lest their fear should overcome their judgment, and they fly the city when no real cause for flight exists.

It is certain, that in and about the neighbourhood of Vine and Front street, several persons have sickened of a dangerous fever, some of whom have recovered and others died in a short time—several still remain sick, and many are on the recovery. Most of the persons who have been attacked, have excited disease by over exercise, and several by imprudencies on the 5th of July. We have not heard of a single person who has taken the disease from those who have been sick. From these circumstances we are inclined to believe, that the disease is partial in its operation, and confined to that neighbourhood. From all the enquiries which have been made by the Board of Health, and they have been very particular, we believe there does not exist sufficient cause to induce them to sound the alarm. When it is recollected, that in the summer of 1800, there existed a dangerous fever in Loxley's Court, in Spruce street, where more were sick, and more died than have in Vine street and its neighbourhood, when it is recollected that in 1801 8 or 10 persons died in one week in Eight street of a malignant infectious fever, and yet in both these years, its operation was solely confined to those places, and soon disappeared, we are inclined to think the same will be the fate of the present disease. Especially when we consider the salubrity of the air, and the mildness of the weather.

As to the manner of its introduction to that neighborhood, it is very difficult to determine. The facts and arguments are perhaps equally strong in favour of its importation as its domestic origin. We leave the discussion of the subject to professional men. If the disease be here it matters not how it was introduced.

Upon the whole, from the known activity and watchful care of the Board of Health the public may expect immediate notice when there exists real cause.

Arrived, brigs Amelia, Callender, Cadiz; Hope, Florence, Fayal; schr. Mary Helen Elizabeth, Chambers, N. Windsor; snow, Eliza, Lee, Rotterdam, via Boston.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Ship Fame, Jones, Batavia; brig Tyrone, ——, Barbadoes; sloop Sweet Jefferson, Watkins, Surrinam.

Cleared, ships Hannah, Yeardly, Leghorn; Liberty, Hanson, Port Republican; brigs Aristides, Dill, Havre; West Point, Bryan, Martinique; schr. Adventure, Cranston, P. Republican.

Capt. Florence of the brig Hope, left at Fayal the 26th May, the sloop Hencock, Peace, of Nantucket, to sail in 15 days.

Brig Amelia, Callender, sailed from Cadiz the 27th May, 1802. May 31st, wind to the N. W. Cape Sparrel bearing E. by S. distant 35 leagues. Spoke the brig Matilda, Calkie, of and from New York, bound to Barcelona, out 22 days all well.

June 17th was chased by an armed brig under French colors, she fired a shot which did not reach us, and finding she could not come up, gave over the chase. July 3, in lat. 32, 09, N. and long. 63, 39, W. spoke the schr. Zephir, Hays, of Balt. two days from Bermuda, to St. Bartholomews.

Left at Cadiz the following vessels, viz.

Ship Eliza, White, of and for Philad. to sail in 7 days.

John, Lesher, New-York, discharging.

Gen. Washington, Roberts, for Boston to sail in 6 days.

Resolution, Pell, of New York, discharging.

Sympathy, Rankin, Norfolk, to sail for England in 3 or 4 weeks.

——, ——, Boston, just arrived from Norfolk, performing quarantine.

Brig Christian & Andrew, Gardner Philadelphia, from Teneriffe just arrived.

Brig Mohawk, Mathers, New-York, Cargo on board.

Brig ——, ——, of and from New-York, in ballast, preforming quarantine.

Schooner Franklin, Stud, Norfolk, discharging.

Several other American vessels whose names or destination were not known.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

INTERESTING TO SHIPPERS OF TOBACCO.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant at L'Orient, to his correspondent in New-York, dated May 26th, 1802, received by the brig Tiger, from Bordeaux.

"The present is purely to advise you that we have this day received from Paris the law respecting the entrepot of Tobacco, by which our port is comprehended, which did not appear in the first instance to be the case, L'Orient, St. Malo, and Rochelle were left out; but our good friend Mr. Dorville (now in Paris) with some other friends of influence, took their measures, and had our town comprehended in the law. We take this earliest opportunity to acquaint you of this event, as very probably the project of the law might have reached you before it was rendered, and you would of course have seen that our town not being comprehended, might have had some effect respecting the freighting of the ships for this port, or your shipping any Tobacco to this quarter, which now ceases.

"The law specifies particularly, that no Tobacco is to be imported into this country in vessels under 100 tons burthen, to which we request your attention, as it carries with it the confiscation of both ship and cargo; however, this Law must be notified to the American administration before it can have its effect. A new duty of 4 per Hhd. on the fabrication is laid, and is to be paid on withdrawing the Tobacco from the entrepot, the old duties of 30 livres per foreign, and 20 the quintal per French vessels, is conserved. This new law we suppose will have its effect from the 1st Vendemaire, 11th year, or 22d Sept. prelent year.

"It is possible that the moment it is known in America, many people will be shipping very soon, to have their Tobacco here before that period, to pay the duties immediately, and by that means gain the per centage, or 20 livrs the hundred weight; for, after that period all Tobacco arriving will necessarily pay the extraordinary duty of 20 per cent. which will make 50 for foreign, and 40 for French vessels."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of respectability at Buenos Ayres, South America, to his friend in Boston, dated April 17th, 1802.

"Since leaving home I have met with a variety of adventures, and experienced many disappointments. I expected to find the Spaniards honest, I find them almost without exception, villains; and what I never expected in the least I have experienced, viz. being a prisoner. This country might be made the garden of the world but the Spaniards are too indolent to offer the least assistance to nature. They sleep one third part of the day, one third is consumed in eating, and the remainder is employed in smoaking, or in sucking a decoction, of the herb Paraguay, through a tube. They are, if possible, more ignorant, than indolent. They are one and all bigotted to their religion, and I believe think it serving God, to cheat a Protestant. Some of our countrymen, when they returned home appeared to be in raptures with this country; for my own part I am tired with Buenos Ayres. I am tired with narrow streets paved with sharp stones. I am tired of seeing none but shabby looking houses. I am tired drinking muddy water and sour wine, and eating lean beef and bad mutton. Insults enough have been offered to us to warrant a war, and our country could reap nothing but advantage from the contest. I will not enlarge upon the indignities we have suffered and the hardships we have undergone, but will merely mention a few of them to shew you, that I speak not without foundation. Our flag has been placed under the Spanish, with the Union down. The fiscal of the civil department has characterised us, as a set of people wandering about the streets without religion and without morality. Many of us have been imprisoned, some among the vilest malefactors; and even the infamous punishment of the scourge has forced mariners, *citizens of the United States of America*, to toil for the vile Spaniards.

If we complain and mention the vengeance of our country we are laughed at, and asked what can the United States do, a nation with no power, without an army, and whose whole naval force consists of a few frigates? In short, they think they can impose upon us with impunity, as we have tamely suffered the English and French to do. Shakespear's words will well apply to us when he says "The fault dear Brutus, is not in our tars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

FISHING LANDINGS.

The subscriber offers to let for the next spring season, or for a term of three years, his three principal SHAD & HERRING LANDINGS at Warburton. The Point or Warehouse landing (on which are two places for landing the nets on the flood and ebb tides) is not inferior to any landing on Potomack, when properly fished, and there will be a commodious fish house on it before next season: the others at the mouth of Swan Creek and at the Clifft the north of Piscataway Creek, will be let cheaper, and seperately if agreeable.

THOMAS DIGGS.

Warburton, July 19. 1aw6t

Public Sale.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon will be sold on Mr. Herbert's Wharf,

30 Hhds. of first quality Jamaica

4th PROOF RUM,

On a credit of 60 days, for approved negociable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.

July 19.

Sale by Auction.

On Wednesday next, 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room, without reserve.

6 Bales Osnaburgs,
1 ditto Bed Ticks,
2 ditto Checks,
1 ditto India Muslins,
1 Trunk Chintzes and Calicoes,
1 ditto Cotton Hose.

Also at 7 o'clock on that evening will be sold without reserve, a number of new & VALUABLE BOOKS,

the sale of them being postponed on Saturday evening owing to the rain.

THO. MOORE, Auct'r.

July 19.

Public Sale.

On Thursday next at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at the house of Mr. G. WRIGHT, *Prince-Street, a quantity of*

Elegant Furniture,

consisting of side boards, tables, secretary and book case, settees, chairs, glasses, &c. &c. And immediately after an ELEGANT CARRIAGE, with PLATED HARNESS, and one pair of HANDSOME HORSES,

at a credit of 6 months for an approved negociable note.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.

July 19.

NOTICE.

During my absence, Mr. Jas. Towers is empowered to transact the business of *Alexander Henderson, & Co.* to grant acquittals to the debtors of *Glassford & Henderson* of Glasgow, and to attend to my private concerns.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

For A. H. & Co. and acting in fact for G. & H.

July 19. d3t

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has now on hand and offers for sale at his store in Prince-Street.

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,
Green Coffee, Teas,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh

Lisbon Lemons and Limes,

Soft shelled almonds,
Filberts, prunes, olives, capers,
Tamarinds, fresh sallad oil,
Excellent New-York cheese,
And salt-petred bacon, direct from Smithfield.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 19. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,

Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.

7th mo. 19th. d

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of the first quality James River *Manufactured Tobacco,*

which will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

July 10. eo3w

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Healy, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,
Consumptions,
Low[illegible]ness of spirits,
Loss of [illegible]ppetite,
Loss of [illegible] the blood,
Impurity of [illegible]ctions,
Hysterical affe[illegible]s,
Inward weakness,
Seminal weakness,
Fluor albus, (or whites)
Barrenness,

Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Indigestion,
Melancholy,
Gout in the stomach,
Pains in the limbs,
Relaxations,
Involuntary emissions,
Obstinate gleets,
Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, fat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of this formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, destructions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Plaasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

County of Alexandria, April 23, 1801.

Was taken up and committed to this jail, as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself ISAAC, and says he belongs to a Mr. *Henry Griffith*, of Loudoun county, near the Red-House: he is about 40 years of age, of a low stature, and slim made: had on an old brown coat, jacket and breeches of negro cotton. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Jailer.

May 15. 1aw

Cash given for rags

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

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July 16.

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter casks

Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first quality,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds.

350 Bbls. Staria do,

Havannah Molasses in Hhds.

Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.

Soap and Candles in Boxes,

Sweet Oil in do,

Raisins in Boxes and Kegs,

Pepper and Coffee in Bags,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—Consisting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,

Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoody's Gurrahs, Guzinahs, Cassahs, Moharags, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome Deiorsoy.

ALSO

Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Russia Osnaburgs.

A complete assortment of Russia and New-England Cordage, and one 8¼ inch Cable 70 fathoms long.——A small quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Saddery.

May 19. d

Just received from the Havanna, 30 boxes, first quality

SEGARS,

A quantity of fresh PINE APPLES, Tamarinds and soft shell'd Almonds.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 10. d

FOR SALE,

21 Tierces Bottled Porter—London Brown Stout,

10 Quarter casks Port Wine, and a quantity of Liverpool and Lisbon Salt; low for cash or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 2. d

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THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,

Prince street.

March 20. d

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